

when bleeding was formidable, as subsequent uroselectan pyelograms failed to show any filling on this side. This accident should not occur, but as nephrectomy hitherto would have been the recognised procedure, is but a return to radical surgery, and of course the patient is permanently relieved from symptoms.

In conclusion, it can be said that conservative surgery has now an established place in the treatment of hydronephrosis. As elsewhere, it must be used in early stages if the maximum benefit is to ensue, advanced cases and infected cases will still require nephrectomy, and failures may be expected from time to time. It is essential that the pathological factors be carefully identified in each case, and in those suitable, adequate denervation must be carried out and if necessary supplemented by the additional measures referred to.

I am deeply indebted to Dr. Muriel Frazer for her valuable help in collecting the case records and to the members of the surgical staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital for permission to use them.

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REVIEW

ELEMENTARY GENETICS (Catechism Series). By Hans Grüneberg, Ph.D.(Bonn), M.D.(Berlin). Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone, 1937. pp. 87. Price 1s. 6d. net.

The recommendation of the General Medical Council that Genetics should be included in the medical curriculum has prompted Messrs. Livingstone to issue, as part of their well-known Catechism series, a part devoted to this subject, specially compiled for medical students. It is written by Dr. Hans Grüneberg, of University College, London, and the accuracy of the teaching cannot be questioned. It begins with the usual plant experiments, and gradually passes from these relatively simple experiments through more complex mouse experiments to deductions and histories of human genetics. All the sections are clearly written, and examples are given in such a way that even the dullest student could not fail to grasp the principles involved.

Although the subject does not lend itself to a simple question and a simple answer manner of writing, this general plan is retained, but the answers are somewhat longer than in the other members of the series. This, however, in the opinion of the writer of this short review, rather adds to the value of the work, as it allows for greater clearness in the reasoning of the answers given. In the medical student's already overloaded curriculum, this small volume should receive a hearty welcome, and have the large circulation which it deserves.